LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

WAR STILL EXPECTED, NOTWITHSTAND-ING ENGLAND'S BACKDOWN.

Soth Russian and Pegitek Troops Rurrying to Occupy Strategic Points—The Effect of Russian Gold in African Fenred— Fighting at Sunkim—The Daughters of the Prince of Wales to Make their Debut— The French Pinn of a March on Pohin— Gilbert and Sullivan's New Comic Opera.

LONDON, March 14. The Government has saten leck twice within a week without much improving the situation. The concessions granted to Herbert Bismarck have simply proved the efficacy of Bismarckian bullying. and will what, not satisfy, the German appetite.

The submission to Russia, while more complete, is even less fruitful of good. The value of the statement that Gladstone was ready to fight unless the Russians retired is shown by the agreement. Russia will not retire one inch. She has gained her point of vantage and means to keep it. Gladstone will not risk war to dislodge her. Nobody believes, however, that war can be prevented. The Russians are hurrying troops by all lines of communication to the Afghan frontier, and the English are rapidly massing their forces at the mouths of the passes leading from India. Both English officials and the Generals of the army in India have long been expecting the movements of the Bussians. Gen. Roberts and other emi-nent soldiers have been for mouths informing Mr. Joseph Cowen and other anti-liussian statesmen that Lord Dufferin's real mission was to counteract a fee whose dark ways he learned when Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

Another defect of the Gladstone agreement is that Afrhanistan has apparently not been consulted, and this may engender suspicion. It is feared also that Russian gold has been at work, and possibly at an auspicious time the Russians may enter the treason-opened gates of Herat; then there will be war. Therefore the difficulty has been scotched, not killed. Diplomatic experts expect that the crisis will be again acute in June.

Parliament progresses smoothly, but slowly. The Parnellites, in view of the renewal of coercion, will take care to prevent the redistribution scheme from moving too rapidly. The Radicals have virtually abandoned any serious opposition to the war votes, and the Tories have reverted to their original plan of allowing the Government to stew in its own juice until the general election which is almost cortain to occur next autumn.

The arrival of Gen. Graham at Suakim has already produced an almost magical effect in correcting blunders and rectifying the lines for the defence of Sunkim. Gen. Graham is still lame from the effects of his accident in Cairo, but he insisted on making a personal Inspection of the garrison at Suakim and of the outlying campe. He was unable to make the inspection on horseback, but trudged man-fully afoot with the help of a stout cane. The result of his inspection was by no means satlafactory. He berated the engineers and quartermasters who had planned the advanced posts, and said openly that he was disgusted at their choice of positions. He said that they had blundered in arranging their positions so that mutual help would be impossible in the svent of a combined night attack by the enemy.

Gen. Graham has ordered a radical change in the dispositions for defence on the land side of Suakim, and his advent is hailed by the soldiers like the coming of a savior. The Sunkim garrison has been desperately worked during the past few weeks. The Guards have been put to unaccustomed drills in handling slege guns; the Egyptians have been sent wherever there has been a chance of stopping bullets, and the Indiana have been employed in sallies to terrify the Arabe.

MAll hands are worried and excited. The constant night attacks by Osman Digma's troops prevent all chance of sleep, and necessary faue and police duty during the day keep the British troops fully employed. As a sample of the vigitance required on the advance line, it may be worth while to relate an experience of last night. At about midnight the enemy began creeping in small parties toward the right of the British line. The Guards were stationed on the right, and they had been laught by bitter experience to beware of allowing the Araba to come to close quarters. The pickets shot in the dark at the advancing enemy and then fell back upon their earthworks. The troops behind the fortifications delivered a heavy fire spon the unseen foe, and the incident was supposed to be ended. In the mean time a more serious attack was being made upon the left of the British line. The enemy advanced In the same stealthy manner that had been employed in the surprise on the British right. and presently the ground awarmed with Arabs. many of whom were armed with excellent They attacked the Grenadier Guards and were repulsed with considerable loss, They were railled again by their officers, and they made an onslaught upon the camp of the Bengal Lancers. Aspirited skirmish ensued, but the Lancers finally succeeded in beating off the Arabs. About half a dozen of the Indians were killed and several were wounded. The Arabs lost about a hundred men, but they managed to carry off from the field most o their dead and wounded. Desultory picket

Bring was continued all night. Gen. Graham expects to make a general adrance of his troops toward the interior some time next week. His first objective point will be Sinkat, where an intronched summer cami san be established in a healthy location and with a sufficient supply of water. It will also be a comparatively easy matter to keep up ! communication and supply between

linuat and Suakim. Incidentally, the British will have to "smash" Deman Digma before getting to Sinkat. Then they expect to await the subsidence of the hot from the south, and remain at Sinkat until autumn weather shall make it practicable lo advance upon Berber.

Osman Digma does not appear to have been sonsulted as to this programme. He has issued s proclamation in which he tells his followers that he is about tosmash the British, to occup Buakim, and to capture all the ships that have transported infidel dogs. After occupying Buskim he will await the arrival of El Mahdi and his triumphant troops. Then the com-bined forces will cross the Red Sea in the captured British transports to Jeddah in Arabia Thence they will march upon Mecca, where E Mahdi is to be anointed and acclaimed as the successor of Mohammed. He will next proceed lo Stamboul, having behind him the authorization of the Moslem world, and will smash the

false Caliph who occupies the Turkish throne. Society in London is agreeably fluttered by the announcement that the Queen will hold a Brawing room next Wednesday, the 18th Inst The event will be made especially interesting by the debut of the two elder daughters of the Prince of Wales. The Princess Louise is alwas 17 years old last July. The former young lady would have come out last season, except for the death of her uncle, the Duke of Albany which compelled a year of mourning by the

Charles Marvin, the traveller says that who bowss in St. Petersturg, in 1882, Gon. Grodekoff, the chief of staff to the late Russian commander, Gan. Skobeloff, gave him for inspection a map showing all the points of occupation desirable, in a military sense, to the Russians, In case of an advance toward India. This map. Gen. Grodekoff told birn, was drawn by Gen Skobeleff himself, and he remembers that it had marked out plainly as valuable strategic points every one now occupied by the Russians. or claimed by them as outside the proper Af-

ghan boundary. Mr. Marvin also says that an erronsous impression prevails concerning Herat. It is valued not alone because of its rich centre of a vast district wealthy in agricultural productions. Herat, with the country it commands, produces enough beef and grain to maintain, all the time, besides the producers, an army of at least one hundred thousand men. It is one of the great camping grounds of the world, besides being the key to India in position. Within a year, Mr. Marvin declarse, Russia can possess the whole district without attacking a single fortress. Hence, he argues, it is better for England to fight now to prevent such an occupation than to delay fighting until after Russia has got full possession. England, he says, ought to insist that Russia at once evacuate Akrobat and Pul-i-Khistl, and abandon her claims to Penjdeh, and if Russia refuses, England ought to fight.

The Prince of Wales will formally open the International Inventors' Exhibition on the 4th of May, after returning from his tour in Ireland. A strong effort was made to induce the Queen to officiate on that occasion, but she replied that her plans for a visit to Germany could not now be changed. The statement that M. Forry, the French

Premier, will ask the Chambers for a war credit of 50,000,000 francs and 25,000 men for an advance on Pekin is believed to be a feeler. It has long been an open secret that the present military operations against China have been a serious drain on the resources of the French exchequer. The peasants are grumbling in their usual manner at the prospect of the additional taxation which always follows glorious, but to them remote and incompre-bensible, victories, and Parlsians are accusing he Government of deception in biding the true losses of the invading army. To-day's admis-sion that during the past fortnight a thousand men have been killed and wounded in the Tonquin has created an enormous sensation, and it is now considered certain that the number will at least reach two thousand instead of one. In these circumstances, the Ministry have decided that a march on Pokin would be far the cheapest in the long run. They have also decided that it would be more glorious. A thorough sounding of the opinions of the Deputies on the question of a march upon Pekin has already elicited an assured but certainly unexpected support. M. Ferry is thus certain of majority in favor of his new scheme of an advance on the Chinese capital.

Continental diplomats are discussing a French and Russian alliance against England. They assert that such an alliance would be especially advantageous to both these powers. particularly if France is in a mess with Chine when war is declared in Afglianistan.

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon endorses the soundness of this theory, and urges it as an additional reason for the speedy strengthening of the navy, which, it says, despite of-ficial pledges to the contrary, has virtually remained untouched.

Gen. Briero de l'Isio has wired a furious complaint to Paris concerning the free passage of Chinese convoys. He says that arms and munitions of war are regularly and uninterruptedly transported, while two French naval squadrons are fooling two hundred miles away. Admiral Lespes has been Duotified of el'Isie's complaints, and has ordered a blockade of the port of Pakhol.

Ever since the fall of Khartoum the Admiralty Office has been quietly hiring all the available steamers that could be spared for the transportation of troops to Egypt or India. Ninety transports have now been put in commission and fifty more are registered to be called upon for contingencies. The maximum rate of freight at which these vessels have been chartored is nighteen shillings per ton. Many of them have been hired at tweive shillings per ton, and it is believed that even lower rate could have been obtained, in view of the present depression in the shipping trade, if the Admiralty Office had not shown its eagerness to secure contracts.

Two swift British cruisers have been ordered to proceed at once to the Pacific Ocean to watch

A report is current to-night that the British Admiralty has offered a tempting sum to Dom edro for the Brazilian ironelad Esmeralda.

The new comic opera by Gilbert and Sullivan was produced this evening at the Savoy Theatre, and was a splendid success. Its title is, The Mikado, or the Tonn of Titipi." The libretto is in Mr. Gilbert's most comical vein. and the music is admitted to be above the average of Sir Arthur Sul ivan's former operas. There are plenty of catching airs, and Miss Leonora Braham, Miss Jessie Bond, and Miss Bandram have an abundance of amusing stage business. The int of the evening was the trio, "Three Little Maids." The action of the piece is rapid and full of surprises, the dialogue is sparkling, and the music is infectious and haunting. The house was crowded with an audience which comprised some of the most prominent leaders of London society, includ-

ing the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. A locally-famous runner of Paisley has chalenged W. G. George to run a race of either two or four miles, for £1 000 a side and the amateur championship of England. George is willing to accept the challenge and is sanguine of his ability to win.

The Dispute Over the Chill-Peru Arbitration. LONDON, March 14.-Sonor Martinez, the

Chilian Minister at London, denies that the relations between Chili and Brazil are critically strained. An official despatch from Rio Janeiro, dated yester lay, states that complaints made by the Chilian Gov rnment against Senhor Netto, the President of the Inernational Arbitration Court on the Peruvian War Daims, have been admitted as well founded, and that Claims, have been similted as well founded, and that Dom Pedro, the Brazinan Emperor, has deposed Natio from his office. Chili accuss i Netto of systematically judging against Chil, with an unter diargard of all the precedents of international jurishtudence. The withdrawal of Netto from the Arbitration Court will not, however, affect the decisions of the strictators alroady made, not even those made under the direct influence of Netto as President of the Court. These decisions altrogener assess that for \$20,000 damages in favor of Peru. In some quarters Netto's retirement is promounced unjust and it is attributed to a fear by Brazil of a threatened Chili-Argentine war alliance.

Alleged Bogus Conspiracies in France. PARIS, March 14.—Among the latest literary ventures is a book entitled "The Recollections of M. Andrieoux, Prefect of Police." It has caused a decided sensation, making as it does some astounding reveistions. It svers that under Gambelia and othe republican Ministers, the secret service funds were em repulition Ministers, the secret service tunds were em-ployed to finiter boson amarchist compiracies. With money taken from this source was started the communica-turend facefained Secret, the editor ising a police spy, the office of the paper was connected by telephone with the room of M. Andreeous in the police preciare. Meet-ings of dynamities were held in the editor's room, the police say, who accupied the editorial chaft, practice, Among the contributors to the journal were Louise Michel and other prominent irrespondibles, who also attended the meetings organized by the spy.

Proposing New Extr. ditton Treatles. LONDON, March 14. - Sir William Vernon Harourt, British Home Secretary, has prepared an extra-tion bill which authorizes the Government to amend il. British treaties with a view to include power to sur render jecsone charged with murder, malicious wound ing, or consuracy to mirrier any ruler severeign, or member of any royal family, and skip persons charges with the illect manufacture or atorage of explosives Under the provisions of the bill extraction is to be granted upon proof established as under the existing

The Prince of Walco's Visit to Ireland. DUBLIN, March 14. - At a meeting to-night of hirty l'arnellite members of the Municipal Council, at thich Lord Mayor O'Conner presided, it was resolved which Lord Mayor O'Counter presided, it was resolved to move, at the ineeting of the Council on Monday, to present an address to the Prince and Princess of Walss, setting forth that in the present condition of the country, while desirons that he discourtesy shall be offered to the royal visitors, the Corporation should abstall from taking an official part in their reception.

A Great Memorial to Gen. Gurdon LONDON. March 14.-The Gordon Memorial Prince of Wales presided. The committee decided that the memorial should be a great hospital and sanitarium, to be erected at Fort faid, and be open to the people of all the nations of the sarth. The Ehedive has already granted a site for the proposed memorial. LONDON, March 14.—Advices have been re-ceived from Kassala showing that the garrison there was still holding out on March 1.

ASKING THE BRITISH TO WITHDRAW

The Russians New Claim that Sir Peter Lumedon to Outside Afghan Territory. LONDON, March 14 .- Gen. Sir Peter Lumsden, the British Commissioner on the Afghan frontier line, has again changed his camp. This time he has fixed it at Zurabut, on the Persian side of the Herri road. Sir Peter's present position is in the rear of the Russian advanced outposts. As Bussis asserts that these out-posts are inside the boundary line claimed by Russia, Sir Peter's present position has been made the subject of an official representation to the British Government. Baron de Staa the Czar's Ambassador to England, has asked the British Government to order that Lumsden's camp be removed within undisputed Afghan territory. This request has been re-fused, and Sir Peter has been instructed to

Arghan territory. This request has been refused, and Bir Peter has been instructed to keep his present position and to maintain from it communication with the Afghans stationed at Robat Pass.

On the recommondation of Earl Dufferin, the Vicercy of India, large grants have been accorded from the Indian treasury to Adburrahman, the Ameer of Afghanistan, for the purpose of putting into a state of complete repair the forts of his territory, and particularly those at Herat. This work of repair is to be done under the supervision of English engineers.

An snormous military transport fact is being rapidly collected on the Thames, at Portsmouth, and at Plymouth. The size of this fleet far exceeds any possible needs of a Soudan campaign. The Woodwich Arsenal work shops are being hurriedly enlarged by the erection of temporary structures. The workmen in this arsenal are now on double time, preparing and packing munitions of war. 4.—The Journal de St. Petrabourg says: "The negotiations between Hussia and England still continue. They are coffducted with the firm desire to svoid a warrisk collision and upon the profound conviction that it is to the interest of both countries to reach a solid settlement of the present dispute, one that will firmly establish reace and substantially strengthen the good relations existing beteen the two."

Gen. Komaroff, in command of the Russian troops, has been strictly ordered to abstant from all aggressives movements, and to exert his influence upon the Turcomans as far as possible with a view of preventing a collision with the Afghans. The recont reports of a further Russian advance are incorrect.

EEBEHR PASHA ARRESTED.

Accused of Trenchery, and to be Sout to Cyprus-Other Arrests Expected. ALEXANDRIA, March 14.- Zebehr Pasha, whom Gen. Gordon so trusted, and whom he wished to be Governor of Khartoum, has been arrested under a charge of being implicated in treasonable conspiracies against the authority of the Khedive. His residence was searched immediately after his arrest, and in it were found many documents proving that Zebahr was in secret league with El Mahdi. The prisoner has been placed in confinement aboard a British frigate. This vessel is the denpaten boat Iris, which is under sailing orders. He will be interned on the Island of Cyprus. Zebohr Pasha has been under a surveillance, which practically made him a prisoner for the past two years. His weslib, which was mainly acquired in the slave trade, was confiscated, and he was allowed a quarterly superad on condition that he should not leave Alexandria without the consent of the Khedive. Gen. Gordon pleaded that Zebohr should be restored to power in the Soudan, and said that the excelent a subjection. Gen. Gordon had enough nerve and prestige to keep the Arabs in subjection. Gen. Gordon had encountered Zebohr during his former service in Egypt, and had incidentally banged one of Zebehr's sons who had been left as a bootage and whose life had been left as a bootage and whose life had been left as a bootage and whose life had been left as a bootage and whose life had been left as the the and Zebohr Pasha soomed to have agreed to ignors the past, and it was another of Zebohr's sons who escented Gon. Gordon acr. as the desert from Korosco to Abu Hamed. Without this secort Gen. Gordon would never have got to Khartoum.

Now it has been discovered by the British Government that Zebohr Pasha has been in continual correspondence with El Mahdi both before and since the capture of Khartoum and the killing of Gon. Gordon. Soveral other persons are about to be arrested, including some prominent notables. was in secret league with El Mahdi. The

A SCOLDING FROM BISMARCK.

prominent notables.

He Talks Sherply to the Reichstag Abon the Dispute with England.

Berlin, March 14 .- In the Reichstag to day Horr Richter advised the House to grant a aubsidy only to the East Asiatic line, which Prince Biamarek had declared would be acceptable as a first installment. The experience thereby gained would enable the Roichtag to decide whether or not to grant th other subsidies proposed.

Prince Bismarck repiled to Horr Richter. saying that he (Richter) represented the opinions of the Parl amentary minority and not the German people. The project to grant sub sidies to steamship lines had other objects than to merciy establish communication with than to merely establish communication with new colonies.

Continuing, the Chancellor said that Herr Richter had expressed pleasure at the restoration of the enterte cordiale with England. This would have been attained easier if lichter's action had not hampered the Government.

In regard to the assertion of Herr Windthorst that everything was in full blaze between England and Germany, Prince Bismarck begged to refor that gentleman to Mr. Gladstone's recent speech in the House of Commons. Those Parliamentary groups, the speaker continued, whose ideal could only be realized by war, ought not to carelessly and baselessly describe Germany's relations with a friendly power as in a state of jecpardy. The dispute with Engisnd was settled, and he could assure the House that he had not sent Count Herbert Bismarck to London for the purpose of picking a quarrel. The Chancellor concluded by expressing the hone that the mission of the German nation would be better understood by the rising generation than the present one.

WASHINGTON, March 14 .- It seems probable that the clause in the last Post Office Appropriation bil providing for the navment of 50 cents per mile to Amer can steamships for carrying the United States mails oreign countries will prove to be a vexatious question for the department to deal with. There are twenty two American ateamship lines, exclusive of a number of single steamers or ocean framps, and they received last year for transporting our foreign mails about \$40.000. Under the rates of compensation named in the so-called subsidy clause they would be suittied to receive over one infline dellars for the same service, and it is quite probable that the steamship companies would be mailted by the increased rate of compensation to increase the number of trips.

Hut the appropriation bill also provided that only \$400,000 abound be expended for such service in the year. The Pacific Mail Company alone under the provisions of the bill would absorb the entire amount appropriated, and an Eastern steamship him to bouth America that last year received \$1,200 would be entitled to receive \$80,000. The present law, known as the compulsory law expires on April 1, and after that date American steam ships can refuse to carry the mails at existing rates of compensation. or the department to deal with. There are twenty-tw

The Misers' Strike. WILKESBARRE, March 14. - There is a feeling county, and the indications are that a general demand will soon be made on the operators for the restoration of the ten per cent taken from them in Janosry. New lodges of the knights of Labor are being instituted, and the fraternity is rapidly growing among the laboring men in and about the various mines.

Pirisarem, March 14.—The striking miners and the operators remain firm, and both sides are equally confident of victory. The strik hear equited in a scarrity of coal for the local supply, but so far there has been no advance in prices.

The striking coal miners of Brier Hill and Willow Grave mines, at a meeting to-day decided to return to work on Monday at the operators terms. Twenty men at Necl's lower mines in the fourth pool also resolved to go in at the reduction. county, and the indications are that a general demand

War Vessels Sent to Central America.

WASHINGTON, March 14.-The Secretary of the Navy to day directed by telegraph the commanders of the Wachusett and Shonandoat of the North Atlantic squadron, now near New Orleans, to proceed at once to Central America. The commanders of three vessels o Central America — The commanders of three reases of the squadron remaining near New Orleans were directed to hold themselves in readiness to except a similar order. Of the North Atlantic squadron three vessels—the Galena, Powhaten, and Swetara—are now in Central American waters. The entire squadron with their subject to orders from Washington.

These movements are understood to have fired reference to the endeavor of Gen Barries to make himself the supreme military chief of Central America.

Socialists in Paris Secoming Defiant. Parts March 14.—The Anarchists Ostermann and Berizouski, who were expelled from France, have

AGANG OF FREIGHT THIEVES

FIVE TEARS ENGAGED IN STEALING ON THE CHICAGO AND ALTON BOAD.

Eleven Meretoforo Meputable Citizens of Missouri Sent to the Pontruttary for Terms Ranging from Two to 16 Years. Sr. Louis, March 14 .- The authorities of Lafayette county, this State, have just succeeded in breaking up a band of robbers, and in sending eleven of the gang to the penitentiary for terms ranging from two to sixteen years, as follows: Dave Washington, two years; James Shipley, ten years; Benny Barker, three years: Butler Barker, five years; Preston Dur-bin, thirteen years; Silas Durbin, fiteen years; Amos Durbin, eleven years; Plus Durbin, thirteen years; John Reid, six years; William Durbin, twelve years; and John Durbin, six-

teen years. Every one of the men named have lived in Lafayette county for a number of years, and all bave had the reputation of honest, law-abiding citizens, and are possessed of enough of this world's goods to be considered well off. Just how or when they organized themselves into a robber band is not known, for none of the Durbins have consented to talk, and they are supposed to have been the originators of the band. It is the general belief that the Durbin family first conceived the idea of preying on the Chiled them to extend their operations and take

led them to extend their operations and take in new members. Since the arrest it has developed that these robberies had been going on for about flw years, and the company estimate the value of the goods stolen to be \$55,000.

The manner of operations were for several of the men to go to Corder, where trains always stop for coal, force the seal of a car, which they would enter, and, while the train was moving toward Odessa, they would select the articles they wanted. At the Walnut Grove schoolhouse, near Odessa, they would throw the goods out, which would be picked up by others who were in walting with wagons, and who would haul the goods to the school house. When the train arrived at Odessa late at night the men would leave the car and return to the school house to join their companions, and then all go to John Durbin's, where the hooty was divided. One train regular freight No 12) was robbed regularly.

On the night of Jan. 7 a detective was laying for the theves, expecting to capture some of the train hands but he caught John Durbin's in

was robbed regularly.

On the night of Jan. 7 a detective was laying for the thieves, expecting to capture some of the train hands, but he caught John Durbin in the act of robbing a car. He arrasted Durbin, and, thinking that he might have accomplices near by, the detective whistled two or three times and waited. His signal was answered, and he soon had another in custody. The examination was set for Jan. 20. A few days before that date George Gill, who is a member of the gang, squealed, and as a result the other members were taken in. Heal stolen property was found at the houses of the various members, and more was traced to distant points, where it had been slipped and sold. On the Durbin farm a large boil elevated about twenty feet from the ground was found. It had been used to call the gang together, or to give warnings, a regular code of signals being used. All of these things were learned from Gill, who joined the band about a year ago. On his information the Grand Jury found indictions, and when confronted with the evidence every one of the robbers headed guilty and were sentenced as above stated. The men arrived in Jefferson Oity to-day, and were placed in the pententiary, but elforts will be made to get some of them out through Executive elemency.

The leader of the band was evidently John Durpin. He has 225 acres of land, worth \$15 an acre. His farm is well stocked, and he has all the improved agricultural implements. The others are not so well fixed but could have made a comfortable living, and were never considered poor. The Durbins were all natives of Kentucky, but located in Lafayette county in 1868. The rest of the band are natives of la-fayette county. All of them are married, but leave their families fairly provided for.

THE STRIKE ON THE GOULD LINES. Puttle Attempt of a sheriff to Move a Preight Timbo to Dentson, Texas.

DENISON, Tex., March 14. Sheriff Douglass, with a posse of 200 men arrive lat noon to-day and tendered his services to Superintendent Vandyne of the Missouri Pacific read to protect employees who wished to work. Vandyne desired the Sheriff to keep the poses in the yard from day to day until all the freight was emoved. Donglass would not agree to keep the posse longer than one day. Vandyne finally concluded to move what freight he could. An engineer was found who fired an engine under the protection of Sheriff Douglass. The Sheriff

the protection of Sheriff Douglass. The Sheriff gave the order to go ahead, whereupon the engineer coolly walked out of the cab. This ended the flase, and the Sheriff with his posselection a special train. The strikers made no demonstration.

The section men struck to-day. Rumors are current that the engineers will also strike unless a settlement is seen reached.

The strike in Palestine is not over, as every-body supposed fate hat evening. Nearly every striker was at the shops on time this morning, when a representative from the Marishi strikers walked in and, after a short consultation, the men left the building and went to their meeting room to debate the proposition from the Marishali strikers, which was not to resume work until the concessions apply to all the Gould system in the State.

Dallas March 14.—A committee of citizens to-day raised several hundred dollars for the Dalias strikers, paid all expenses of the men for the coming week, and deposited \$215 in bank. They guarantee the strikers to stand by them as long as may be recessary, provided they remain as sober and orderly as they have thus far. It is evident from reports received from various towns that no compromise will be accepted at any point that does not apply unifrom various towns that no compromise will be accepted at any point that does not apply uni-formly to all the Gould system.

YOUNG WIDOW BAGLEY'S CHOICE,

She Marries the Aged but Wealthy Widower After Nursing him Back to Life,

SCRANTON, March 14 .- D. O. Jones, the wealthy Carbondale widower, who expressed a wish to be married to Widow Mina Bagley at the American House in Carbondale, where he lay sick three weeks ago and whose marriage was prevented by Landiord Langsdorf, has recovered from his illness and has married the flance with tender affection until he was well enough to be removed from the hotel, when she took him to her own cosey domictie on Lincoln avenue. The presence of the bright-eyed widow in the sick room and her gentle treatment of the aged patient made his recovery more rapid than it would probably otherwise have been. She has the credit of having nursed him back to life. Mr. Jones is in his 70th year, and his recovery from typhoid pneumonia is a remarkable one. The widow's devotion is commended, and though she met with opposition on the part of those who did not understand the situation nearly as well as Jones and she did, she refused to neglect her duty.

Last evening, at the comfortable home of the widow, the few, Mr. Root of the Bersan Bartist Church made Mrs. Bagley and Mr. Jones husband and wife. The bride is not much more than 30 years old. The couple will soon move into Jones's fine mansion on Church street. in the sick room and her gentle treatment of

BAVENWOOD, W. Va., March 14.- The Red Men f infamous memory are sgain engaged in their out rageous work, this time in Jackson county, which has heretofore been free from this particular species of law heretofore been free from this particular species of law-leasness. Leat night Frank Archer, a well known, young toan, living in the eastern hart of the county, was taken from his home by a dozen disquised men, who tied him to a free, and beat him with brekery withes until he was mable to walk, the flesh of his sheulders and back being hally incerated. Archer managed to make his way to his home after being released and to-day was rent across the river into Ohio by friends. The Rev. Mr. Dixen, paster of the Methodist church at Foint Pleasant, in the adjoining county of Mason, has also incurred the til will of the Red Men, and has been warned to leave fown un-der penalty of tar and feathers.

Wiggins's Coming Storm.

OTTAWA March 14.-In conversation to-day Prof. Wirgins said that the storm of Wednesday next the 18th inst., which he predicted in April, 1983, will be very heavy, especially on the meridian of London

Secretary Whitney in New York. WASHINGTON, March 14.—Secretary Whitney of the Navy left for New York to-day. He will raturn with his family next Tuesday. Commodore Walker will act as Secretary of the Navy during his absence.

If you need furniture or carpets, go to a concern like Coogan Bros., 121, 123, 125 Bowery, cor. Grand st — Ads.

FATHER CORRIGAN SUSPENDED.

Slabop Wigger's Action with Reference to the Book " Slebop and Pricet." Bishop Wigger has suspended Father Patrick Corrigan of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, in Hoboken, from the performance of garded as a man of much plety and learning.
About a rear ago he published a treatise entitled "Bishop and Priest," in which he temperately advocated the right of priests to have a voice in the selection of their Bishops. In Europe the practice is for the priests of a diocess to nominate candidates. The names of these candidates are referred to Rome, where

these candidates are referred to Rome, where one of the candidates is chosen for the bish-opric. In the United States, however, the priests have no formal voice in the appointment of Bishops.

Bishop Wigger summoned Pather Corrigan to his presence, and pointed out to him certain propositions in the treatise to which he objected. For the entire work he expressed so much disapproval that he ordered its publication and sale to be discontinued. Father Corrigan submitted, and the stereotyped plates of the book were dustroyed by order of and in the presence of Bishop Wigger.

The author, however, prepared a second edition of his book, from which he omitted all the passages to which his superior had specifically taken exception. The proof sheets of this expurgated edition were taken to Italy by a derical friend of Father Corrigan, and were submitted by him to the judgment of Cardinal Jacobini. The Cardinal, so far from disapproving of the views set forth in the book, or of the manner of their treatment, commended them for their learning and plety, and spoke very highly of the book. A translation of it into Italian was published in Rome, and the English version was soon afterward printed in this country. The work had a large sale. A new edition of it was rumored that Bishop Wigger meant to interfere, but he did not do so. On last Tuesday, however, he sent Father Corrigan an official notice that he had been suspended for contumaciously disregarding the episcopal prohibition against the publication of the book.

Eather Corrigan lives in a plain brick house adjoining his magnificent church. The interior of his house is severely slmple, and would be more simple than it is if his congregation had not recently insisted on giving him a present of some furniture. He received a reporter with a hearty shake of the hand, but declined nositively to say anything in regard to his suspension except that he had been suspended. He said, however, that he would continue to occupy the pastorn ir esidence, although he could not official in

in the church.

Many persons of all denominations visited Father Corrigan yesterday to express their sympathy.

PAUL BAUER IN COURT. to be Entitled to a Release Because his Sen-

Paul Bauer, who was sentenced to three nonths' imprisonment for lessing his Coney Island Club house as a poolroom, was taken from the penitentiary to the Supreme Court room in Brooklyn yesterday on habens corpus proceedings. His brief service as nurse in the penitentiary hospital had not decreased the bloom in his cheeks. His moustache and goatee had not been removed. The point was raised in his behalf that the judgment was not legal behis behalf that the judgment was not legal because section 351 of the code, under which the conviction was obtained, makes the offence charged "punishable by imprisonment for one year or by line not exceeding \$2,000, or both."

Mr. Wernberg, counsel for Bauer, said that the sentence was legal so far as the line went, and ascordingly the fine had been paid, but it was illegal as to the imprisonment. The Court had power to sentence Bauer for one year, but not for three months. It had sentenced him for three months. The sentence was, therefore, lingual and void, and, this being the case, Bauer was antitled to be discharged on habeas corpus. District Attorney Ridgway said that where the Court had jurisdiction any mistake could be sent back for correction. This matter could not be reviewed on habeas corpus proceedings. The remedy, if the judgment was cone was only by appeal to the General Term, and that court had the power, if the error was in the sontence only, to send it back for correction.

error was in the sontence only, to send it back for correction.

Justice Pratt said the Court of Appeals in the Tweed case had decided that a man held under a sentence which the Court had no right to pass could be released on habeas corpus, and that there was no doubt that the courts had held that a prisoner was entitled to be discharged the moment the jurisdiction of the court ceased.

Mr. Ridgwas — We mainfain that he might have been legally sentenced for one day.

Justice Pratt—If the Court had sentenced a man to be whipped and the Sherif bud him in his custody for that purpose, would a writ of mahous corpus 10th 10? After some further argument Justice Pratt reserved his decision till to-morrow. Batter was taken back to the penitentiary, athough his lawyer said he was ready to give \$50,000 ball.

TOO ATTENTIVE TO MISS LYNCH.

Ludwig Olene Arrested in the Street at Night on her Complaint.

Miss Mary Lynch took the witness chair n Justice Bergen's court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Sha is young and pretty, and was neatly attired in a fur-lined circular, lavender dress and gloves, and a spring hat adorned with yellow feathers. Ludwig Olene, a fair-haired German, about 30 years old, of 477 Warren street, who occupied a seat before the bar, received many angry glances from the young woman. 'After leaving St. Paul's Church, in Court

angry glances from the young woman.

"After leaving St. Paul's Church, in Court street, on Friday night." Miss Lynch testified.

"I started for my home in Sackett street. In Sackett street, near Smith. I noticed that an old man was following, me, and I looked around for a policeman. This man (Olone) then came up and asked me where Smith street was, then where two other streets were. He then wanted to walk home with me. I turned and walked away from him to look for a policeman, but he followed me. I turned away again, and sgain has followed me. This happened five times. Finally he took hold of my arm and threw his arms around me. A policeman then came along and arrested him.

Anna Lutz testified that she saw Olene run after Miss Lynch.

"I asked Miss Lynch where certain streets wore." Mr. Olene testified, "and she told me. Then she said an old man with a red beard and spectacles had been following her. I offered to see her home, but she declined. I then raised my hat and started to take a car. While I was walking up and down, waiting for one. I was arrested. I had been drinking.

"There are probably some girls who like this kind of work." the Justice said, "but those who do not should be trotected. There is a great deal of this going on."

Olene was lined \$10 for the assault and \$10 for being drunk.

A Teacher Attacked by an Expelled Pupil. LEESBURG, Va., March 14.-A. L. Scanland, principal of the public school in Hamilton, near here, applied Charley Kuhlman on Tuesday last for mishe capused Charley Kuhiman on Thesday last for misbe-havior. To-day, while Mr. Scanland was returning bome, he met Kuhiman, who is a stout boy of about 16, Kuhiman was accompanied by his brother, some years his senior. Young Kuhiman called upon the teacher to half, and said. "You've got to anotherize to half and said. "You've got to apologize to me, or have a good stand up and knock down light."

The teacher attempted to pass, saying he had no wish or cause to querrel, but Kuhlman, knocked him down, whereupon scanland undertook to defend himself, Another pupil at this point attempted to rescue Scanland, but the big brother interposed, saying he was there to see fair play. The fight resulted in serious injuries to both contestants.

RICHMOND, March 14. - This morning the keeper of the city reservoir found the body of a young keeper of the city reservoir found its hody of a young woman floating in the water. She was a blonde, about 20 years of age had an attractive face, and was dressed in black with. There was nothing about her to indicate the country of the second of the water before the footprints corresponding to the water begins the footprints corresponding to the rather, others evidently made by a man. The body appeared to have been in the water about ten hours.

He Didn't Think it was Londed. PHILIPPI, W. Va., March 14.-Last night A.

Stainaker, who lives near Beverly, Randolph county placed an old twelve pound shell, which had been abou the house for years, having been ploked up after th battle of Philipp, on an open fire to melt out the plur. The shell soon exploded with terrific force, wrecking the house and setting it on fire Miss Alice Coming ham, Statusker's tetrothed was in the house and was seriously injured. Stainster was only slightly burt. A sixter had a hand crushed.

Commander Evans Reinstated. WASHINGTON, March 14.-Commander R. D. Evans, who was removed from the inspectorship of th Fifth Lighthouse district by ex-Secretary Chandler, has been reinstated by Secretary Whitney, Commander Sins Casey, who was appointed to succeed Evans, has been ordered to sattle his accounts. The removal of Commander Evans, it was alleged by his friends, was for political reasons.

Lafin's Russian, Turkish, or medicated house baths prevent paramonia, cure colds and rheumatism. Price, \$10. Send for pamphlet. 233 Broadway.—Ads.

DICK PIRRUR GIVES IT UP.

A Tonth Ward Accorden Pinyer Stonie the A rather good-looking young man, sitting on a bench in Battery Park, opposite the Barge Office, late yesterday afternoon shot himself through the head with an English buildog re-volver, and died instantly. In one of his pockets were tickets to the ball of the William T. Wager Association in Walhalla Hall on April 16. Mr. Wager heard of this and went to the Morgue. He identified the man as Dick Pierce, an accordeon player, who made his living by playing in saloons in the Tenth ward. He used to go around with a partner who played the to go around with a partner who played the banjo, but they had a quarrel about two weeks ago and separated, and Pierce could not make both ends meet by playing the accordeon alone. He lived as nuch as he could on his friends after that, and on Friday night borrowed 25 cents of Mr. Wager, in a saloon at Bayard and Chrystic streets, to pay for a night's locking, saying that he was to go to work in the morning carrying mutton for a Washington market butcher. Later in the night Pierce ran off with the bartender's revolver, saying he was going to shoot Madden, a frequenter of the place, with it, because Madden had made him wait two hours for 15 cents which he had promised him. The bartender chased him, but Pierce made his secape down Bayard street.

It was with this revolver that he shot himself. Nothing more was seen of him by those who knew him from the time he stole the revolver until Mr. Wager identified his body at the Morgne. The tickets found in his possession Mr. Wager had given him on Friday night to sell. Pierce had kept a stiff upper lip in his hard luck, and nobody supposed that he would kill himself.

TOLD TO THE GAS COMMITTEE. Prof. Chaudler Says the Gas in New York is the Best in the World.

Before the Gas Committee yesterday Mr. H. E. Gawtrey testified that he had bought the ease by which the Municipal Company secured control of the Knickerbocker Company. The mains were leased to the Municipal Company for \$120,000 a year, which was never paid. A new lease fixing the amount at \$75,000 was then made. Shortly after the making of this lease the capital of the Municipal Company was increased by \$1,000,000. The witness did not know where the mency went.

Gen. Tremain announced that the Gas Consumers' Association had secured all the testimony it wanted. The gas companies then began producing their witnesses. John H. Hunter, formerly with the Hariem Gas Light Company, now an employee of the Consolidated Company, was the first witness. A letter from John H. Sherwood, President of the Gas Consumers' Association, bearing date of Jan. 6, 1832 and containing a complaint about his gas bills, was shown to the witness, who said he had caused an examination to be made of the gas fixtures in Mr. Sherwood's house, and had found they were out of order.

Prof. Charles F. Chandler of Columbia Colleges aid he had made the manufacture of gas a study. He swid the quality of gas in this city has been constantly improving, until now it excels that used in any other city on the globe, its said the gas mater could not make a mistake. If I per cent, of air were blown into the gas, the gas would be deprived of 5 per cent, of its illuminating power. then made. Shortly after the making of this

KNOCKED FLAT FOR AN ANSWER.

Lawyer Eller Goes to Sculpter Sheaban

Max F. Eller, a lawyer, complained at th 3. Sheahan, the warlike sculptor.

orkville Police Court yesterday against Dennis "I went to 851 Seventh avenue on Tuesday evening." Mr. Etler said. "to see a woman whom I had been directed to defend in a replevin suit. I didn't find her name in the vestibule, so I pulled the bell of a flat on the first floor to inquire for her. This man came to the door and demanded who I wanted. I told him, and he struck me on the side of the hend and knocked me clear out on the sidewalk. I was insensible two minutes.

That woman, "suplained Mr. Shenhan to the Court," is an improper person, who got a residence in the flats. For a long time men have been coming to the house at all hours of the night inquiring for her. On Tuesday she was put out, When this man asked for her I supposed his errand was the same as that of the other callers."

"You believed you were acting in the cause of virtue?" asked Justice Murray.

"I did think so," said Mr. Sheahan. "I am willing to approprize for my haste.

"I had to see a doctor the next day," said the lawer. "My nighty is serious."

"There are no signs of it on your face," said the Justice. "You're discharged, Mr. Sheahan." lrst floor to inquire for her. This man came

100 YEARS OLD.

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Before Published.

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REVOLUTION WITHIN A REVOLUTION.

Vance Ready for Revolutionary Measures Under Certain Contingencies.

PART FIRST.

Gen. R. S. Ripley Ready to Resign from the Military Service of the Confederacy and Enter that of the State of South Caroling. CHARLESTON, Dec. 25, 1864.

Sin: Late events and orders have suggested the propriety and necessity of addressing you on the subject of the past defence of South Carolina, and my connection therewith and the service of the Confederacy.

It is well known to your Excellency that when South Carolina stood alone at the call of the Executive, I resumed military labors and responsibilities then for some years laid aside. The duties devolving upon me were performed to the extent of my ablities, and resulted in a success in which, to some degree, I was no assistant. Notwithstanding, it was soon apparent that, from some reasons scemingly personal, no recognition of past and little assistance in future efforts were to be expected from the cutef Confederate authorities so far as I was concorned, and believing that my usefulness would be much abridged. I was ready to leave the military service, the immediate object for which the Governor of South Carolina had called upon me having been accomplished. At the instance of the authorities, and upon the present representation of many citizens of the State, to the effect that my services were still necessary, I consented to remain during the period of danger. Events progressed, the fortunes of the Confederacy looked bright, and although many who had been my juniors in former service, and later in the cause than I, were preferred before ne for no apparent reason. I devoted myself to preparing a defence for these poorle with

whom I had east my lot. At the urgent importunity and demand of the large majority of the citizens of the metropo-ils, finally, in August, 1861, the Confederate Executive conferred upon me the rank which I have since held, charging me with the duty of defending the whole coast of South Carolins. The task was Herculean, previous preparations at important points had been small, time was short, but, nevertheless, every exertion was made to do all which could be hoped for, was made to do all which could be hoped for. Port Royal fell soon after my assuming the command. For this I was not immediately responsible, but the causes were to be found in the natural and material advantages for its attack. Troops were raised, the command which I had held was merged in a larger, and my duties became concentrated more espacially on the defence of Charleston and its vicinity. To that ond my whole energy was devoted.

I did not wish to invite attack nor cause victory to be won at the sepense of the loss of prosperity, the devastation of crivate property, and the misery of women and children driven from their homes. My object was by proparation to warn the enemy of the danger of his attack so strongly that he would leave our heipless ones unharmed and permit our noncombatant population to be usefully employed. The then commander of the department in the main concurred in my views, and give in full assistance, but useen a change of policy. I was ordered to carry out meesures which I then believed and which events have proven

the Justice. "Nortwelleshness are the property of the Justice." Nortwelleshness of the Justice. "Nortwelleshness of the Justice." Nortwelleshness of the Justice. "Nortwelleshness of the Justice." Nortwelleshness of the Justice. "Nortwelleshness of the Justice." No Justice is not seen and the Justice. "No Justice is not seen and the Justice." The Missischess of the Justice. "In Main stract, between 9 and 10 o'dook in the morning. Took him, here came from Aberland. Southal, in 18th and for a long time he was twa road to him, here. The Seasion of the Brick Prochetes in Chatans street. He was a war road to him, He came from Aberland. Southald, in 18th and for a long time he repaired watches in Chatans street. He was a married where he now lives account. He was married where he now lives account to the head of the h